

Species List (*indicates species may not be visible depending on time of experience)

*African Elephant- Slightly larger than the Asian Elephant, they have thick skin (1.2 inches thick), a flat back, and two finger-like tips on their trunk. The trunk is an elongation of its upper lip and nose. This highly sensitive organ is thought to be manipulated by about 40–60,000 muscles. They flap their ears to reduce body heat on hot days.

African Gray Parrot-A medium-sized parrot, predominantly grey with a black bill. The head and body have slight white feathers and their tail is red. A population study published in 2015 found that the species had been “virtually eliminated” from Ghana with numbers declining 90 to 99% since 1992.

Alpaca- It is similar to, and often confused with, the llama. However, alpacas are often noticeably smaller than llamas. They are bred specifically for their fiber. It is used for making knitted and woven items such as blankets, sweaters, hats, gloves, and scarves.

Aoudad- Also known as the Barbary Sheep they are sandy-brown, darkening with age, with a slightly lighter underbelly and a darker line along the back.

*Asian Elephant- The Asian Elephant is the largest living land mammal in Asia. The Asian Elephant has been listed as Endangered, as the population has declined by at least 50 percent over the last three elephant generations, which is about 60–75 years. There are fewer than 50,000 left in the world! They are slightly smaller than the African Elephant and have smaller ears, smoother skin, a rounded back, and only one finger-like tip at the end of their trunk.

Bison- Bison are the largest surviving terrestrial animals in North America. They are broad and muscular with shaggy coats of long hair and can weigh up to 2,500 pounds.

Black Sheep-The term stems from sheep whose fleece is colored black rather than the more common white; these sheep stand out in the flock.

Blackbuck- Also known as the Indian Antelope, their most distinctive feature is the V-shaped horns that corkscrew about 20 inches from the male's head. As the name suggests, the mature male is black on his back. The most dominant male is usually the darkest.

Brahman Cattle-American breed of Zebuine Beef Cattle. Often darker in color with particularly dark pigmented areas around the neck and shoulders. They have a prominent hump on their shoulders and neck.

Camel- The camel bears distinctive fatty deposits known as "humps" on its back. The average life expectancy of a camel is 40 to 50 years. A full-grown adult stands 6 ft at the shoulder and 7 ft at the hump. They can run up to 40 mph in short bursts and sustain speeds of up to 25 mph.

Cockatoo- Cockatoos are recognizable by the prominent crests and curved bills. Their plumage is generally less colorful than that of other parrots, being mainly white, grey or black and often with colored features in the crest, cheeks or tail. On average they are larger than other parrots; however, the cockatiel, the smallest cockatoo species, is a small bird.

Donkey-is a domesticated member of the horse family, Equidae.

Eland- Common Elands are spiral-horned antelopes. Apart from a rough mane, the coat is smooth. Bulls may have a series of vertical white stripes on their sides.

Emu- The emu is the second-largest living bird by height, after its ratite relative, the ostrich. Emus are soft-feathered, brown, flightless birds with long necks and legs, and can reach up to 6.2 ft in height. Emus can travel great distances, and when necessary can sprint at 31 mph.

Fallow Deer- Only bucks have antlers, which are broad and shovel-shaped from three years. In the first two years, the antler is a single spike. They are grazing animals; their preferred habitat is mixed woodland and open grassland.

*Giraffe-The giraffe's chief distinguishing characteristics are its extremely long neck and legs, its horn-like ossicones, and its distinctive coat patterns, and can live to be 38 years old.

Goat-Wilstem has a variety of different goats.

*Grizzly Bear- Also known as the North American brown bear or simply grizzly, is a large population or subspecies of the brown bear inhabiting North America.

Hedgehog- Hedgehogs are easily recognized by their spines, which are hollow hairs made stiff with keratin.[5] Their spines are not poisonous or barbed and, unlike the quills of a porcupine, do not easily detach from their bodies.

Horse-Wilstem features a variety of horses and offers horseback trail riding.

Iguana- is a genus of herbivorous lizards that are native to tropical areas of Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean.

Japanese Silkie Chicken- is a breed of chicken named for its atypically fluffy plumage, which is said to feel like silk and satin. The breed has several other unusual qualities, such as black skin and bones, blue earlobes, and five toes on each foot, whereas most chickens only have four.

Kangaroo-Wilstem features Red Kangaroo which are the largest species of kangaroo. Kangaroos have large, powerful hind legs, large feet adapted for leaping, a long muscular tail for balance, and a small head. Like most marsupials, female kangaroos have a pouch called a marsupium in which joeys complete postnatal development.

Llama- Llamas are very social animals and live with others as a herd. Their wool is very soft and lanolin-free. Llamas can learn simple tasks after a few repetitions. When using a pack, they can carry about 25 to 30% of their body weight.

Mini Donkey- Is a domesticated member of the horse family, Equidae

Mini Zebu-Is a species or subspecies of domestic cattle originating in South Asia.

Nilgai- Also known as blue bull, it is the largest Asian antelope and is ubiquitous across the northern Indian subcontinent. They are mainly active during the day.

Parakeet- A parakeet is any one of many small to medium-sized species of parrot, in multiple genera, that generally have long tail feathers.

Porcupine- Almost the entire body is covered with bristles which are either dark brown or black and rather coarse. This mammal is recognizable by the quills that run along the head, nape, and back that can be raised into a crest, hence the name crested porcupine.

Python- Are a family of nonvenomous snakes found in Africa, Asia, and Australia. Among its members are some of the largest snakes in the world.

Ring Tail Lemur-Is a large strepsirrhine primate and the most recognized lemur due to its long, black and white ringed tail.

Scottish Highland Cow- A Scottish breed of cattle, they have long horns and long, wavy, woolly coats.

Sloth- Noted for slowness of movement, they spend most of their lives hanging upside down in the trees of the tropical rain forests of South America and Central America.

Scimitar Horned Oryx (Endangered)-a species of Oryx that was once widespread across North Africa. The species went extinct in the wild in 2000, but a group was released into an acclimation enclosure within the Ouadi Rimé-Ouadi Achim Faunal Reserve in 2016, then reintroduced back into the wild. Twenty-one additional animals were placed in the acclimation enclosure in 2017.

Texas Longhorn- The Texas Longhorn is a breed of cattle known for its characteristic horns, which can extend to over 70 inches tip to tip for bulls.

Tortoise- They are particularly distinguished from other turtles by being land-dwelling, while many (though not all) other turtle species are at least partly aquatic. Like other turtles, tortoises have a shell to protect from predation and other threats.

Viking Pony- The breed is still used for traditional sheepherding work in its native country, as well as for leisure, showing, and racing.

*Wallaby- They belong to the same taxonomic family as kangaroos and sometimes the same genus, but kangaroos are specifically categorized into the four largest species of the family. The term "wallaby" is an informal designation generally used for any macropod that is smaller than a kangaroo or a wallaroo that has not been designated otherwise.

Water Buffalo- The skin of the river buffalo is black, and their horns grow downward and backward, then curve upward in a spiral.

Watusi-Is a modern American breed of domestic cattle.

Zebra- Known for their distinctive black-and-white striped coats. Their stripes come in different patterns, unique to each individual. They are generally social animals that live in small to large herds.